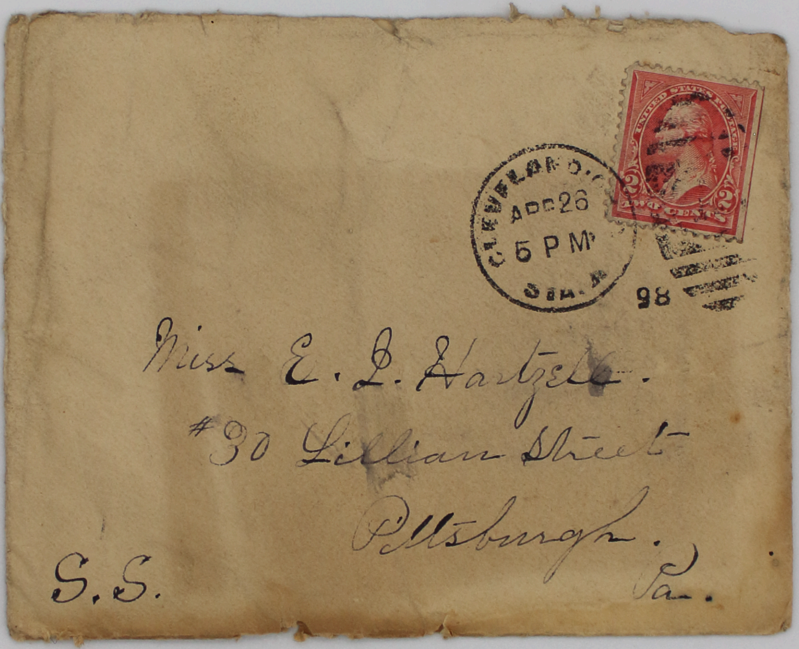


CLEVELAND O.
APR 26
5 PM
STA. B
98

Miss E. L. Hartzell.
#30 Lillian Street
Pittsburgh.
Pa.

S. S.

APR 27
6 AM
98

APR
M
98

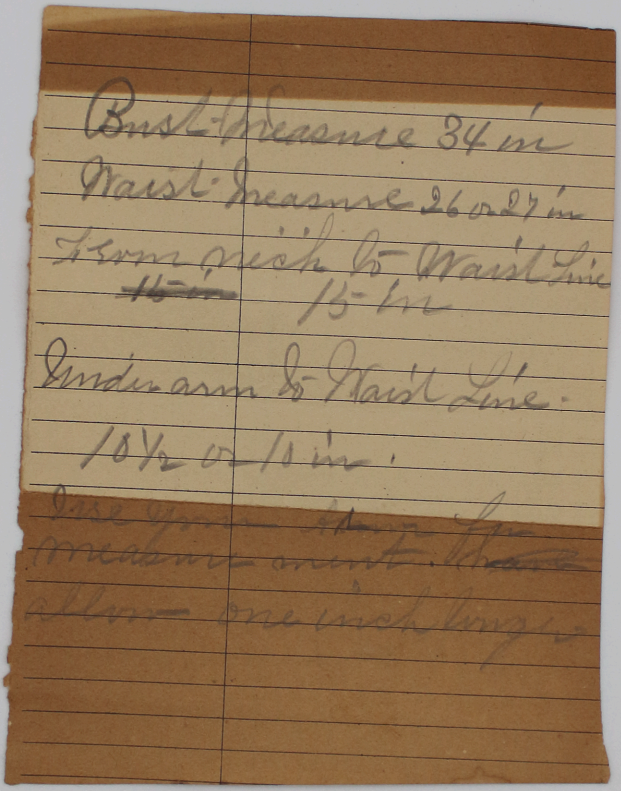
Now I will try to ans your letters and as paper is scarce I will finish on scraps. pt I am glad you got to attend the Moody meeting, I will enjoy reading his sermons if you should trouble to send them and when my eyes will permit it. they are very much affected at present.

2nd I am glad to learn of your success in this last case also of your sweet little boy. all your obstetrical cases of late are boys and the Indications of war. 3rd Katie is real well and expects to be out tonight until very late. unless I telephone to her by five o'clock she says lots of the boys have volunteered and yesterday called to say good by she says they looked so well and it was so sad to say good by perhaps for the last time. I told her it all reminded me of days that are past and gone when then I loved the dear soldier boys and said good by to many of my lovers. whom I never saw again some died on the battle field some with disease. only a few returned and now another generation is ready to follow in their footsteps. and History will repeat. itself so life is a sad dream asleep a story by strangers quickly

cold And yet hot — Horrible. I have
been reading some this morning in
the papers (which is so exciting for
me to read at night) and I have
clipped several articles which
impressed me very much some
I will enclose to you — notice particulary
the Cause of the War. and the
Enthusiasm of the Churches.
I dont want you to volunteer as
you can be spared, better than
I can spare you — and they can
do with-out you — better than
I can — And I will be pleased
to have the plants you spoke
of should you ever be able to
send them — And the
Jacket. O! I should like to have
so much but dont know
whether I see you to get it
or not — when I consider any
thing. but I will give you the
measurement and you can
decide it yourself. as I dont
feel capable just now of
deciding any thing.

I dont know what I will do
about getting the mailing I try
as you do about getting it. When
Effie is unable to get it and
should do it see my wants
his rooms [illegible] but I am
even afraid to ask to have
it sold. I may [illegible]
[illegible] washing as [illegible] He
is anxious for me to recover soon
and does not want me to do any
thing to over heat myself. He does
not charge me for medicine
or calls. Is he not kind. I may
tell you more some time of his goodness
to me. His daughter is now
teaching school on [illegible] Belle.
I am going to enclose one of your
old songs. which I found last
week when cleaning. which
you will understand better
than when you wrote it and

think I will soon have a full
letter. & I add a few more scraps.
and I thank you very kindly
for the pretty tie, and the samp
too is pretty too. We have not heard
from Jennie for some time. I presume
Shelto is interested in the war &
the soldiers there in camp as you
will see by the clipping enclosed.
I must close and get myself
some bread and milk for
dinner - and don't you worry
about me as well try to take
care of myself - and if something
unusual happens to me I will let you
know. But don't defer your visit
to Conman unless I do send for
you. Dr. H. is afraid and so am I
that my face will be scared as by
Well P.f. [illegible] Lovingly [illegible]



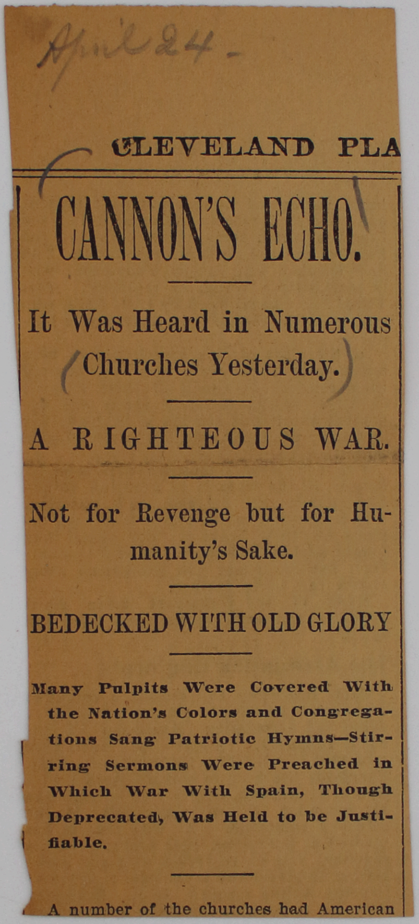
Bust Measure 34 in

Waist Measure 26 or 27 in

From neck to Waist Line
~~16 in~~ 15 in

Under arm to Waist Line.
10½ or 10 in.

Use your [illegible] for
measurement. [illegible]
allow one inch longer.



April 24-

CLEVELAND PLA

CANNON'S ECHO.

It Was Heard in Numerous Churches Yesterday.

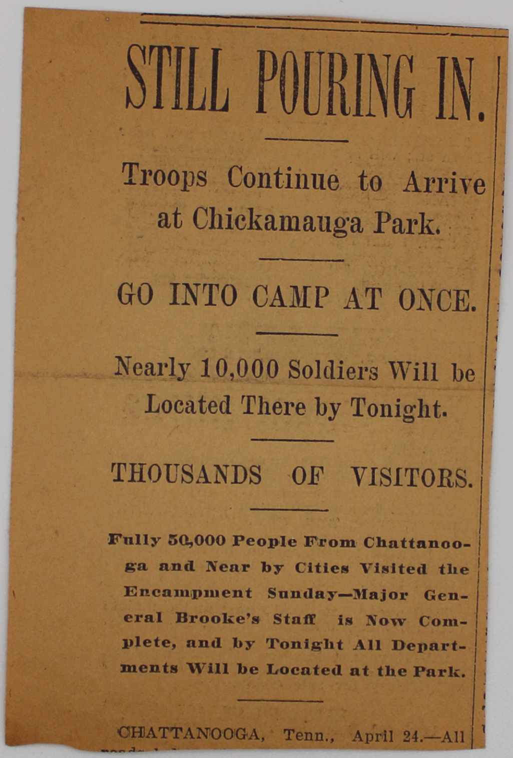
A RIGHTEOUS WAR.

Not for Revenge but for Humanity's Sake.

BEDECKED WITH OLD GLORY

Many Pulpits Were Covered With the Nation's Colors and Congregations Sang Patriotic Hymns—Stirring Sermons Were Preached in Which War With Spain, Though Deprecated, Was Held to be Justifiable.

A number of the churches had American



STILL POURING IN.

Troops Continue to Arrive at Chickamauga Park.

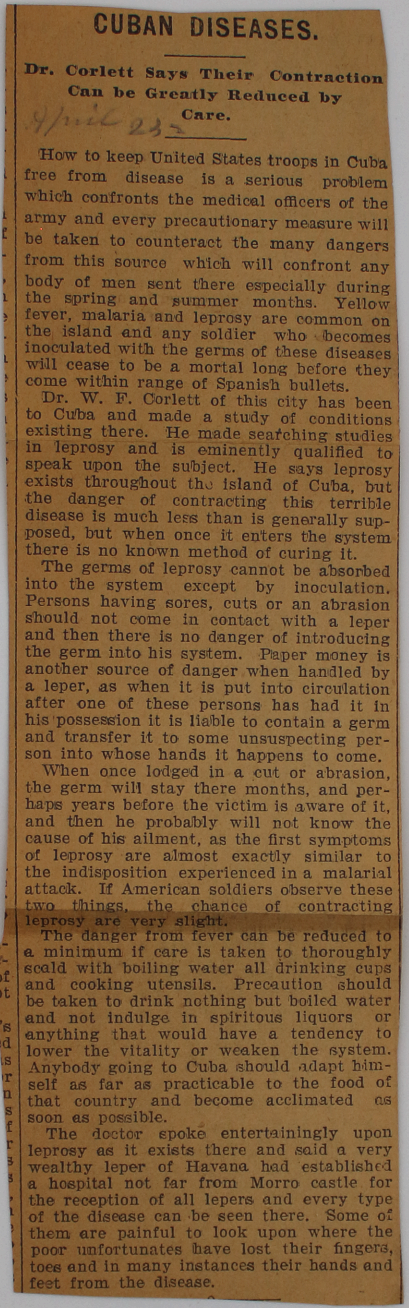
GO INTO CAMP AT ONCE.

Nearly 10,000 Soldiers Will be Located There by Tonight.

THOUSANDS OF VISITORS.

Fully 50,000 People From Chattanooga and Near by Cities Visited the Encampment Sunday—Major General Brooke's Staff is Now Complete, and by Tonight All Departments Will be Located at the Park.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., April 24.—All



CUBAN DISEASES.

Dr. Corlett Says Their Contraction Can be Greatly Reduced by Care.

April 23

How to keep United States troops in Cuba free from disease is a serious problem which confronts the medical officers of the army and every precautionary measure will be taken to counteract the many dangers from this source which will confront any body of men sent there especially during the spring and summer months. Yellow fever, malaria and leprosy are common on the island and any soldier who becomes inoculated with the germs of these diseases will cease to be a mortal long before they come within range of Spanish bullets.

Dr. W. F. Corlett of this city has been to Cuba and made a study of conditions existing there. He made searching studies in leprosy and is eminently qualified to speak upon the subject. He says leprosy exists throughout the island of Cuba, but the danger of contracting this terrible disease is much less than is generally supposed, but when once it enters the system there is no known method of curing it.

The germs of leprosy cannot be absorbed into the system except by inoculation. Persons having sores, cuts or an abrasion should not come in contact with a leper and then there is no danger of introducing the germ into his system. Paper money is another source of danger when handled by a leper, as when it is put into circulation after one of these persons has had it in his possession it is liable to contain a germ and transfer it to some unsuspecting person into whose hands it happens to come.

When once lodged in a cut or abrasion, the germ will stay there months, and perhaps years before the victim is aware of it, and then he probably will not know the cause of his ailment, as the first symptoms of leprosy are almost exactly similar to the indisposition experienced in a malarial attack. If American soldiers observe these two things, the chance of contracting leprosy are very slight.

The danger from fever can be reduced to a minimum if care is taken to thoroughly scald with boiling water all drinking cups and cooking utensils. Precaution should be taken to drink nothing but boiled water and not indulge in spiritous liquors or anything that would have a tendency to lower the vitality or weaken the system. Anybody going to Cuba should adapt himself as far as practicable to the food of that country and become acclimated as soon as possible.

The doctor spoke entertainingly upon leprosy as it exists there and said a very wealthy leper of Havana had established a hospital not far from Morro castle for the reception of all lepers and every type of the disease can be seen there. Some of them are painful to look upon where the poor unfortunates have lost their fingers, toes and in many instances their hands and feet from the disease.

THE FIRST GUN OF THE WAR.

The torpedo that blew up the Maine was the first gun of the Spanish-American war. Diplomacy may use all its subtle and deceptive mantles, but it will never cover up that one stern, stubborn and deadly fact. The death of 266 American seamen, blown into eternity by a treacherous Spanish hand, must be avenged. It will be avenged. That is the moving power which excites the people to war. It is not a few hungry and naked half-breed Spaniards and negroes on the island of Cuba; it is not the fact that the property of Americans on that island is not protected. These conditions have existed for 100 years, and yet the American people have taken no part in the Cuban revolutions. There has always been sympathy with the under dog in the fight. Naturally the Americans take the side of people struggling against tyranny, but notwithstanding all that we have never taken up arms; we have never had sufficient cause for taking up arms until in an hour of comparative peace, at least in a time of ostensible friendly relations with Spain, one of our warships was blown up while at anchor in the harbor of Havana, virtually as the guest of the Spanish government. She had a right to the protection which a host is supposed to give to a guest, but treachery has been in the blood of Spaniards from the time they first set foot on the soil of America to the present time. They have never kept faith with friend or foe. One act of treachery, oppression and tyranny after another has provoked resistance and revolution until Cuba and Porto Rico are the last of Spain's great American colonies, and they are soon to pass out from under her scepter. This is a foreordained and logical conclusion.

At the beginning of this century Spain controlled all of South America and nearly half of North America. Now she has only Cuba and Porto Rico, and she will lose both. The same treacherous and tyrannical spirit that drove the Moors and the Jews off from Spanish soil rules in Spain. All South America revolted against it. The cruelties of Pizarro and Cortez in Peru and Mexico were no greater for the sixteenth than Weyler's in Cuba for the nineteenth century.

The people of Cuba must be free. That magnificent island, the richest spot, perhaps, on the face of the earth, according to the number of acres it possesses, must be peopled by better men. There the survival of the fittest should be brought into play, and there it will come; there is no doubt about this. The United States cannot afford to let the Spaniards rule this island longer. The destruction of the Maine was the signal gun; it startled the nation, it stirred the patriotic heart of the Americans to vengeance. In the order of retribution there will be wrought out a new and a grander destiny for Cuba. She must be, and she will be, under a protectorate of the United States. In the end it is her manifest destiny to become a territory of the United States. Then the surplus population from the different sections of this country, and especially from the southern states, will pour in to work her mines and cultivate her soil. When that is done the island will soon teem with industry and be a wonderful source of wealth to this country. It is just what we need, with its extensive mines, immense forests of valuable timber, and acres upon acres of uncultivated and yet exceedingly fertile soil. It can produce all the sugar needed in the United States, and nothing could be a greater producer of wealth than her tobacco fields properly cultivated. Her climate and her soil produce the finest qualities of tobacco known in the world.

All Cuba needs is stable government, which will give the people of the world a chance to go there and go to work. That is what we mean; that is what, through the blowing up of the Maine, in the unseen and almost incomprehensible workings of fate, was decreed. It needed that thunder peal and great sacrifice to stir the hearts of the American people. Now all are determined. There will be no milk and water campaigns. It will be a fight to a finish. It will be more than an effort to clothe the naked and feed the hungry Cubans. We must make the sacrifice of blood and treasure. The cause of humanity requires it. The progress of the world demands that better men and better laws shall operate in the island of Cuba, and when history writes the story of the Spanish-American war it will be recorded that the blowing up of the Maine was the first gun fired.

THE END OF PRIVA